AN 1174. 1.22

# ACCOUNT

OF THE 2: 885

METHOD and Success

OF 993 W

#### INOCULATING .

THE

SMALL-POX

IN

Boston in New-England.

In a LETTER from a Gentleman there, to bis Friend in London.

LONDON:

Printed for J. Peele at Lock's-Head in Pater-

mil. iai kaj jaki na kaj alia 17. 1 istolija 18. jaki 114. and elek 201001

### Sir HANS SLOANE, Prefident.

And to the Rest of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS.

GENTLEMEN,



Receiv'd the following Account of the Method and Success of inoculating the I & Small-Pox in New-England, from a Perfon there, of great Learning and Probity, who defir'd his Name might be conceal'd;

having no other View, than a charitable Inclination of doing Good to the World. It feemed to him (as I must freely own it does to me) a Matter of great Importance to the Welfare of Mankind; and if you, Gentlemen, thall be in the same Sentiment, I have no doubt, but it will find your Favour and Encou-

ragement.

Altho' this Practice of ingrafting the Small-Pox has been used from Time immemorial among the Circassians, and for many Years past in the Levant, yet it is a new Thing in these Parts of Europe, and still more so in America: And as all new Discoveries, however rational in themselves, and beneficial to Mankind, are receiv'd at first with Opposition, none has met with greater than this in New-England. A vast Number of honest People quarrel'd with it upon religious Scruples; and they were ftrongly supported by the Physicians of the Place, for Reasons of a very different Kind, which it is not at all neceffary to mention. But as Truth is mighty, and will at last prevail, the great and furprizing Success of this Practice, has convinc'd every reasonable Adversary, and filenc'd the most obstinate. It has been try'd on all Ages, and both Sexes; on every Constitution, the Robust, and the Infirm; on the most contrary Complexions, the Blacks, and the Whites; and in eich extreme Season of the Year, the Summer and the Winter Solftice. Nor has it fail'd in any one Instance:

#### The DEDICATION.

stance: Not a fingle Person has dy'd, or had the Second Fever, or, indeed, any confiderable Diffress. On the contrary, the Patients have been so easy, during the whole Course of the Distemper, that it was hard to perfwade them that they were really Patients. I must also observe, that there was no antecedent Preparation of their Bodies; but they have these two Advantages, which are sufficient: One, that they know when they receive the Distemper, (which those who are infected in the common Way can't be fensible of) and from that Time use a. regular Diet; the other, that there is such a plentiful Discharge at the Incision-Sores, as prevents any fatal Consequences; which is demonstrable from this Obfervation, that the Eruptions are more or less, in Proportion to those Discharges. I am inclin'd to think, that the Ease and Security which attend this Operation, may be entirely accounted for from these two Principles, without having Recourse to any other Reasons. But as this is a speculative Point, You, Gentlemen, are the best Judges of it; and to your great Learning and Knowledge it is submitted. I hope some of your Body, will give the World an Account of the late Inoculation of Mr. Colt's Children, who underwent this Operation upon the Relation I gave my worthy Friend, their Father, and his ingenious Lady, of what had been done in New-England. They were visited by 15 Gentlemen of the Faculty, who were Witnesses how exactly it answer'd in every Respect. The Pocks came out well, appear'd fair, round, and yellow; and regular with respect to Time, like the true, natural, distinct Kind; and the Children are perfectly well recover'd. It is also particularly to be remark'd, that they were never affected with the usual Disorders, and bad Confequences, that attend this very loathfome and dangerous Disease.

I AM afraid I have been too prolix, and therefore shall add no more, but that I am, with all imagi-

nable Respect, Gentlemen,

Middle-Temple, Feb. 23, 1721. Your most obedient Servant,

JER. DUMMER.



AN

## ACCOUNT

OFTHE

METHOD and SUCCESS

have that there are TO

Inoculating the Small-Pox.

SIR,

Searefs. eafy, at it ally no they ent:

non fe a

obin to

his

her ou.

our I an

nil-Re-

ind

in

nen

it

out

lar nét

r'd.

ere

nd nd

ore

gi-

R.



Gentleman well known in the City of Boston, had a Garamantee Servant, who first gave him an Account, of a Method frequently used in Africa, and which had been practised on him-

felf, to procure an easy Small-Pox, and a perpetual Security of neither dying by it, nor being again infected with it.

Afterwards he successively met with a Number of Africans; who all, in their plain Way, without any Combination, or Correspondence, agreed in one Story, viz. that in their Country (where they use to die like Retten Sheep, when

the Small-Pox gets among them) it is now become a common Thing to cut a Place or two in their Skin, fometimes one Place, and fometimes another, and put in a little of the Matter of the Small-Pox; after which, they, in a few Days, grow a little Sick, and a few Small-Pox break out, and by and by they dry away; and that no Body ever dy'd of doing this, nor ever had the Small-Pox after it: Which last Point is confirm'd by their constant Attendance on the Sick in our Families, without receiving the Insection; and, so considerable is the Number of these in our Neighbourhood, that he had as evident Proof of the Practice, Sasety, and Success of this Operation, as we have that there are Lions in Africa.

After this, he heard it affirm'd, That it is no unufual Thing for our Ships on the Coast of Guinea, when they ship their Slaves, to find out by Enquiry which of the Slaves have not yet had the Small-Pox; and so carry them a-shore, in this Way to give it to them, that the poor Creatures may sell for a better Price; where they are often (inhumanly enough) to be dispos'd of.

Some Years after he had receiv'd his first African Informations, he found publish'd in our Philosophical Transactions, divers Communications from the Levant, which, to our Surprize, agreed with what he had from Africa.

First, That very valuable Person, Dr. Emanuel Timonius, writes from Constantinople, in December a

7;

S,

h

t-

ut

le

d,

e,

ve

is

ift

to

es

ry

m,

er

h)

rſŧ

in

lu-

ur

m

na-

De-

ber

cember 1713, That the Practice of procuring the Small-Pox, by a Sort of Inoculation, had been introduc'd among the Constantinopolitans, from the more Eastern and Northern Asiaticks, for about forty Years. At the first (he says) People were cautious and afraid; but the bappy Success on Thousands of Persons, for (then) eight Years past, had put it out of all Suspicion. His Account is, That they who have this Inoculation practis'd upon them, are subject to very flight Smptoms, and sensible of but very little Sickness; nor do what Small Pox they have, ever leave any Scars or Pits behind them. They make Choice of as healthy a young Person as they can find, that has the Small-Pox of the best Sort upon him; on the Twelfth or Thirteenth Day of his Decumbiture, with a Needle they prick some of the larger Puffules, and press out the Matter coming from them into some convenient Vessel, which is to be stopt close, and kept warm, in the Bosom of the Person that carries it to the intended Patient. This Person ought rather to be some other, than he who visited the sick Chamber for it; lest he should carry the Infection in the common Way, which might prove dan-The Patient is to have feveral Small Wounds made with a Needle, or Lancet, in two or more Places of the Skin, (the best Places are the Muscles of the Arm) and immediately let there be dropt out a Drop of the Matter in the Glass on each of the Places. and mix'd with the Blood that is issuing out. The Wound should be cover'd with some little Concave Vessel, and bound over, that the Matter may not be rubb'd off by the Garments,

for a few Hours. And now, let the Patient (having Fillets on the Wounds) keep House, and be careful of his Diet. The Custom at Constantinople, is to abstain from Flesh and Broth for twenty Days, or more; and they chuse to perform the Operation, either in the Beginning of the Winter, or the Spring: The Small Pox begins to appear sooner in some than in others; and with lesser Symptoms in some than in others; but with bappy Success in all.

Commonly ten or twenty Puffules break out; here and there one has no more than two or three, few have an Hundred: There are some in whom no Puffules rise, but in the Places where the Incision was made: And here the Tubercules will be purulent; yet even these have never had the Small-Pox afterwards, tho' they have cohabited with Persons that had it on them. No finall Quantity of Matter will run, for feveral Days, from the Places of the Incifion; but the Pocks arising from the Operation, are dry'd up in a little while, and fall of, partly in thin Skins, and partly vanishing by an insensible Wasting: The Matter being hardly fo thick a Pus as in the common Small-Pox; tho', at the Places of the Incision, 'tis more of the common Sort; and there the Scars will always remain, as Remembrancers of it. If an A. poftem should break out in any, (which is more frequent in Infants) yet there is no Fear; for tis healed fafely by Suppuration: In fine, this learned Person affures us, that he never yet abserv'd any bad Consequence of the Practice, which now fo many come into. After nt

e,

at

nd

ey

he

he an

ne

ıt;

or

me

ces

he

efe ho'

it

rill

he

of,

by

rd-

ox;

the

ays

A.

for

this

yet

ice,

fter

After this, we find an honourable Person, whose Name is Jacobus Pylarinus, the Venetian Consul at Smyrna, (who was, I suppose, wholly a Stranger to what had been written by the former) publishing what is entitled, Nova, ac Tuta Variolas Excitandi per Transplantationem Methodus.

This Gentleman observes, that this wonderful Invention, was first, à plebeia rudiq Gente, in Humani Generis adjumentum & in Savissimi Morbi solamen detecta, found out, not by the learned Sons of Erudition, but by a mean, coarse, rude Sort of People, for the Succour of Mankind, under and against one of the most cruel Diseases in the World. rarely, if ever used among People of Quality, till after the Beginning of the present Cen-A noble Grecian happening then to try it with happy Success upon four little Sons in his own Family. Mirum quam multas Nobiliorum Familias ad Imitationem traxit. It was wonderful to fee how many People of Fashion presently follow'd the Example; so that at this Day (he fays) every one does, without any Hesitation, and with all the Security imaginable, practice the Transplantation, except here and there a few Cowards, that are afraid of their Shadows. Indeed, the Turks, who ascribe all Events to Fate, for that Reafon come but flowly into it.

The Instructions given by Pylarinus about the Operation, differ little from those of Timonius,

Timonius, and so there is no Need of repeating them.

He adds, That fome do the Business with no more than one Incision.

The Ferment comes into Action sooner in some than in others; usually it on the seventh Day, sometimes on the first.

The Symptoms prove remis, or intense, according to the various Constitutions of the Bodies.

The Small Pox proves of the distinct Sort, and there are but few of them.

In some sew, the Incision has produc'd no Small Pox at all; but the Persons have afterwards been taken in the common Way, and handled with it like other People.

The Wounds made for the Incision, prove often very sore; and with some they degenerate into Apossems; nay, they swell sometimes, and rise and fall, and rise again. There has also happen'd on this Occasion, an Abscess with Suppuration, in some Emunctory of the Body; but this is a rare Occurrence.

In fine, Pylarinus affirms, it was hardly ever known, that there was any ill Consequence of this Transplantation. Quinimò ritè rectéq; tractata, & in Corporibus per peritum Medicum aptè praparatis, certissimam promittit Salutem. The Business being well, and wisely manag'd, and the Body being, by a skilful Physician, well

well prepar'd, you may depend upon it. (He fays) in an ordinary Way, there can be nothing but a good Issue of it.

ıg

no

in

ith

rd-

S.

nd

no

er-

and

ove

ne-

me-

nere

cess

the

ever

ence

Héq;

cum

item.

cian,

well

After these Communications, and the Thing establish'd in the Mouths of two such Witnesses, we met with some ingenious Travellers, who knew so much of the Matter, as very much to confirm the Ideas we had entertain'd of it.

Were one of an ordinary Capacity (for no better is he that is now writing) willing to try a little how far Philosophy might countenance the Matter: One might think, the venemous Miasms of the Small Pox, entering into the Body, in the Way of Inspiration, are immediately taken into the Blood of the Lungs; and, I pray, how many Pulses pals, before the very Heart is pierc'd with them? And within how many more they are convey'd into all the Bowels, is eafily apprehended, by all who know any Thing how the Circulation of the Blood is carry'd on; at the same Time the Bowels themselves are infeebled, and their Tone impair'd, by the Venom that is thus infinuated. Behold the Enemy at once got into the very Center of the Citadel; and the invaded Party must be very ftrong indeed, if it can ftruggle with him, and after all entirely expel and conquer him: Whereas the Miasms of the Small-Pox, being admitted in the Way of Inoculation, their Approaches are made only by the Out-Works of the Citadel, and at a confiderable Distance from it. The Enemy, 'tis true, gets in fo far.

far, as to make some Spoil; even so much as to satisfy him, and leave no prey in the Body of the Patient, for him ever afterwards to seize upon; but the vital Powers are kept so clear from his Assaults, that they can manage the Combat bravely; and the not without a Surrender of those Humours in the Blood, which the Invader makes a Seizure on, they oblige him to march out the same Way be came in, and are sure of never being troubled with him any more. If the Vermicular Hypothesis of the Small-Pox be received with us, (and it be, as many now think, an animaculated Business) there is less of Metaphor in our Account, than may be at first imagin'd.

But to what Purpose is all this Jargon? And of what Significancy are most of our Speculations? EXPERIENCE! EXPERIENCE! tis to THEE that the Matter must be referr'd after all; a few Emperieks here, are worth all our Dogmatise.

About three Months ago, the Small Pox broke in upon the City of Boston, where it very much appeard with the Terrors of Death to the Inhabitants. On this Occasion, there was address'd a Letter to the Physicians of the City, with an Account of the Communications from the illustrious Timonius, and Pylarinus, entreating them to meet for a Consultation upon it, Whether the new Practice might be introduc'd and countenanc'd among us? The Writer was perswaded, that herein he did but his Duty, and express'd no other than the Charity of a Christian, and a proper Concernment and Compassion

ch as

Body

s to

t fo

nage

ut a

hich

blige

and

him

the

be,

ine(s)

than

And

Specu-

CE

ferr'd

h all

broke

very

to the

as ad-

City,

trom

atreat-

on it,

'd and

s per-

, and

Cbri-

. Com-

paffion

passion for his poor Neighbours, whom he faw likely to die by Hundreds about him. His Address found (for what Reasons I know not, or am not willing to know) an indecent Reception with our Physitians; all the Return he had, was a Story which they spread about the Town and Country, that he had given an unfaithful Account of the Matter to them, tho' they had it in the printed Philosophical Transactions before their Eyes to justify it. Then the Story was turn'd, that either Dr. Halley had suppress'd Part of the true Account, or Timonius and Pylarinus were themselves fallacious: Nevertheless, one who had been a more successful Praditioner than most of them, and had, with a fingular Dexterity in his Practice, perform'd Things not attempted by any of them, (namely, Mr. Zabdiel Boylston) was prompted, by his enterprizing Genius, to begin the Operation. He thought it most generous to make his first Beginning upon his own Family; and here, to make not only two Slaves, but a beloved Son of his own, (about five or fix Years of Age) the Subjects of it: He made the Transplantation into them with two or three Incisions a-piece, taking the Leg as well as the Arm, (and in one of them the Neck) for the Places of them: He did not use the Precaution of sending for the fermenting Pus by a third Person: He staid not for what some would have thought more proper Seasons; but he did it in the very Heat of Midsummer, which, with us, is hot enough: He did no-

thing at all to prepare their Bodies; and he

chose to leave them to the Liberties, which

Persons infected with the Small-Pox in the

common Way, do generally take, before their Decumbiture, without any Detriment to them.

Under all these Disadvantages, did this Gentleman make his Experiments; but they Succeeded to Admiration. About the feventh Day the Patients began to grow Feverish, and out of Order; on the third and fourth Day from their falling ill, his Child's Fever grew to an Heighth, beyond his Expectation, which (from the Novelty of the Business) did, for a few Hours, confiderably terrify him: He had Recourse to the common Remedies of Blisters. and gave the Child a Vomit, and presently all the Fright was over : The Eruption began; and from the Time of its doing fo with the Child, and with the two Slaves, there was no Occasion for any other Medicine; they were eafy from this Time; their Puffules (which were, tho' not many, yet fomewhat more for Number, than what is usual in the Levant) grew, and fell off, as they do in the Levant; and their Sores, which had an agreeable Difcharge at them, feafonably dry'd up of themfelves; and they all prefently became as hail and strong as ever they were in their Lives.

It is incredible, what a Storm was rais'd, and very much of it principally owing to some of our enrag'd Physicians, on this Occa-fion.

The Gentleman was threaten'd with an Indiament for Felony; (tho', in your Country, they

they talk of no fuch Thing, for them who carry their Children into infelled Chambers, on Purpose to make them take the Infellion after the common Way in their Minority) and Words were given out, which had a Tendency to raise the Mob upon him.

to

is

h

bi

y

W

ch

ad

rs,

11

n;

he

no

re

ch

or

nt)

nt;

if-

m-

as

eir

d,

to ca-

an

ry, ley

The felect Men (an Order of Men, who are the Overfeers and Managers of the Town-Affairs) affociating with fome of the Juffices, order'd him to appear before them, and feverely reprimanded him for spreading the Small-Pox; (which was already spreading in the common Way) and with high Menaces warned him against proceeding with his Practice any farther. At the same Time, the Practitioners of the Town publish'd a Declaration, 'That the Inoculation of the Small-Pox had prov'd the Death of many Persons, soon after the Operation; and brought Distempers on many others, which have, in the End, prov'd fatal ' to them; which (they faid) appear'd by nu-' merous Instances: That the natural Tenden-'cy of infusing such malignant Filth in the ' Mass of Blood, is to corrupt and putrify it, and lay a Foundation for many dangerous ' Diseases: That the Operation tends to spread ' and continue the Infection in a Place, longer than it might otherwise be; and that ' the continuing the Operation among us, ' is likely to prove of most dangerous Confequence.

There appear'd little to support these Paradoxes; but only an Oath of an obscure Frenchman, (a little known for his virtuous Morals)

B 2 that

that about five and twenty Years ago, there were thirteen Soldiers in the French Army, upon whom this Operation was perform'd; but four dy'd of it; and when they were open'd, horrid Things were found in them; fix recover'd with abundance of Trouble, being feiz'd with Tumours, and large Inflamations; the other three found no Effect of it upon them. He swore likewise, that in Flanders, twenty Years ago, a Captain, under his Cure for the Small-Pox, told him, that ten Years before this, he had been inoculated five or fix Times, without that curfed Invention's taking Effect upon him; and he was fo violently feiz'd, that he had feveral Ulcers on his Body, especially one on his Arm, which was incurable. He swore likewise, that at the Battle of Almanza in Spain, two Muscovite Soldiers had the Operation perform'd on them; and that one recover'd, and the other felt no Impression; but fix Weeks after, a Frenzy seiz'd him, and he was fwell'd all over his Body, and thought to be poison'd; but his Body being open'd, his Lungs were found ulcerated, which the Physicians concluded was the Effect of the Inoculation. Things which Master Apella himself would scarce imagine to be credible! This notable Testimony was corroborated with one or two more, which amounted to little more than this, That a Man in the Mediterranean, many Years ago, was told by somebody, that somebody told him, that some body heard, that the Doctors in the Archipelago warned People against Inoculation of the Small-Pox, as a dangerous Practice

for his pictures More

At the same Time, there was publish'd in our News Letter, a bitter Satyr upon Dr. Boylston for his late Action; and his putting this far fetch'd, and (it was pleas'd to fay) not well vouch'd Method, into Practice. compar'd it to the Infusion of the Venom of Serpents, or the Oil of Tobacco, by Injection, immediately into the Mass of Blood; and affirm'd, that it would produce only an eruptive Fever: but nothing Analogous to the Small-Pox; (tho' they inveigh'd against the Gentleman for spreading the Small-Pox in what he did) and that the Sufferers might, notwithstanding, receive the Small-Pox afterwards in the ordinary Way: They also afferted, that the Thing had been among the Learned univerfally known in England, above twenty Tears; (and more than twice seven Years before, the Secretary of the ROYAL SOCIETY first recommended it as a new Thing. inviting the Thoughts of the Curious in the English Nation upon it) but it had never been practis'd, because it was deem'd wicked and felonious; and then they referr'd the CASE to the Divines, which was express'd in these emphatical Terms: How the truffing more the groundless Machinations of Men, than to our Preserver in the ordinary Course of Nature, may be confisent with that Devotion and Subjection we owe to the All-wise Providence of God Almighty. Six of our Ministers thought themselves bound in Duty to bestow a publick Rebuke upon this indecent Satyr; and answer'd the CASE not much to the Satisfaction of trind. fome

ere

ny,

rere

em;

be-

ma-

f it

his

ten five

on's

vio-

on

nich

t at

vite

em;

Im-

iz d

and

eing

hich

t of

pella

ble!

d to

by

Some

elago

fome that offer'd it. But the Rage of the People, was, with a very powerful Pharmacy, boil'd up to a very great Extremity; and for the more effectual enraging of them. there was a strange Use made of a Passage, that one must have had the Sense of three Men in him, to have made fuch a Conftruction of it. Pylarinus had faid, That fometimes an Abscess bappen'd in some Emunctory of the Body; which yet (he faid) was a rare Occurrence. Now, tho' our Gentlemen knew. that this is a Thing which daily occurs, among People recovering from the Small-Pox in the ordinary Way; (and we had never feen any Thing of it in our incisions Way) yet they rais'd a horrible Cry of Raw Head and Bloody-Bones, that the Inoculation of the Small-Pox would bring in the Plague among us. It must needs be fo, because Plague Sores were often in some Emmelory of the Body; and so Boffon was going at once to be another Marfeilles; and they had the Plague at Con-Bantinople; fince Inoculation had been admitted there. Our People were scar'd (I cannot fay) out of their Wits. But the Gentleman having succeeded so well in his first Experiments, and being perswaded, that if God would please to make him the happy Instrument of faving the precious Lives of his poor Neighbours, it would make amends for all the Obloquies which his envious Brethren might raife upon him: He took little Notice of the Inbibition that had been given him. Divers pions and worthy People consider'd how dreadfully the Small-Pox handled many of their Neighiomoi bours. the acy,

and

em,

bree

tru-

7118-

Tory

rare

ew,

ong

the

any

hey

ody-

Pox

It

vere

fo

ther

Con-

tted

fay)

ving

and

ease

fav-

igh-

Obraife

Inbi-

pious

ully

eigh-

ours,

bours, and how much the fixth Commandment order'd them the Use of Means to preserve and prolong their Lives. They confider d alfo, that by managing and governing the Approach of the Small-Pex, in the Way of Inoculation, they had a Method of fecuring their Lives from the Dangers of it; and that there never arriv'd unto us a Medicine of fo great a Recommendation; it having been used upon so many Thousands, and never one known to have miscarry'd under it. They therefore apply'd themselves to Dr. Boylfton, with Defires to come under the Operation; and he charitably gratify'd them in the Thing defir'd; tho' the Objects were most of them, either fo Old, or fo Weak, that they would have been the last that one would have chosen for it; and one would have apprehended no little Hazard of the Event: But they all got well and foon through it, and so much beyond their Expectation, that they zealoufly gave Thanks to God, for leading them into it; and ferioufly profes'd to their Neighbours, that they had rather fuffer the Operation twice every Year, than once to undergo the Small Pox, as it is most commonly suffer'd, tho' they should be sure of furviving it.

The Fever in these also, was, for a few Hours before the Eruption, more Intense, and the Pustules after it, were more numerous, than what is usual in the Levant; but in a few Days, and much sooner than what is commonly done, where they have the Small-Pox the common Way, they recover'd their

their entire Strength, and were, on all Accounts, as well as they were before; and the Sores of the Incision also heal'd of themselves, rather sooner than they wish'd for. Whereupon, they publish'd a Declaration in our Gazette, that they might stop false Reports, and satisfy the Minds of sober People, in the Midst of the Ephesian Clamoters now prevailing; for truly, while these Things were doing, the Town was fill'd with Iniquity, to a Degree which good Men could not observe, without being more than a little griev'd at it.

I must say it, I never saw the Devil so let loofe upon any Occasion. A lying Spirit was gone forth at such a Rate, that there was no believing any Thing one heard. If the inoculated Patients were a little fickish, or had a Vomit given them, it was immediately reported, That they were at the point of Death, or actually dead. While the Patients lay bleffing and praising Almighty God, for shewing them this easy Way to escape a formidable Enemy, it was confidently reported. That they bitterly repented of what had been done upon them, and would not, upon any Terms, be brought into it, if it were to do again: When the Patients had their incifious Places, either actually and perfectly heal'd in fome, or within a Day or two of it in others, it was confidently reported, That they were perishing under terrible Ulcers, and bad their Arms or Legs rotting of.

Ac-

ind

m-

or.

in

Re-

le,

WC

gs

ni-

ot

v'd

fo

rit

ere

rd.

/b,

int

ti-

ty

pe

re-

ad

21.

es,

e,

it

<del>Б</del>-

or

Thefe, and the like Things, were afferted with such impudent Confidence, even by fuch as liv'd in the nearest Neighbourhood, that one was almost ready to fear a Beating, if they durst offer to question them. the People would affert, that here were Perfons on the very Spot, who underwent the Inoculation in England a great many Years ago; but afterwards had the Small-Pox in the common Way; and, they faid, they would bring these Persons to us. A few Minutes after, they would affert, that it was never practis'd in England; but there was an All of Parliament which made it Felony; and, they faid, they would produce the Act to us. But never any Patient had fo many Puffules of the Small-Pox, as there were Lies now daily told, and spread among our deluded People.

That which much added to the Misery, was, that the People who made the loudest Cry, (who most commonly were what we may not improperly call of the confluent Sort, and such also as were past the Dangers of the Small-Pox themselves) had a very Satanic Fury acting them.

They were like the posses'd People in the Gospel, exceeding fierce; insomuch, that one could scarce pass by the Way where they were to be met withal. Their common Way was to rail and rave, and wish Leath, or other Mischiefs, to them that practised, or favoured this devilish Invention. To inflame them in their Transports, and harden them in their Violences and Exclamations, they pretended Religion on their

Side; and charg'd all that were not so, with denying and renouncing the divine Providence, and I know not how many more Abominations; yea, with going to the Devil, and the God of Ekron. And how strangely they treated the most meritorious Ministers of the Gospel, who did not come into their Frenzies, I leave unmention'd. Father forgive them.

The View of these Things caus'd some confiderate Persons to think, whether the Angel of Death promising himself a great Feast in this miserable City, it might not put him that had the Power of Death, that is, the Devil, into a great Rage, to see coming in among us, a Method of rescuing many Morsels from him. They were sure, the Lying, and the Malice, and the Outrage, that managed, and carry'd on the Opposition to it, must needs be of a Satanic Original; there could be nothing more contrary to the Spirit of a meek Jesus.

But the Opposers could not hinder the Profesyles from increasing. Dr. Boylstone has his Patients multiplying; and, instead of any one miscarrying, they come off easier, with less Fever, and sewer Pustules, than those that led the Van in his Experiments. He grows more expert every Day; and many of the most vehement Opponents, daily come over to an Approbation of the Practice; and People that see their Neighbours, either dying in a tragical Manner about them every Day, or, at best, having their Loins fill d with a loathsome Disease, won't permit themselves to be talk'd out of their Lives, by pitiful Impertinencies.

Of what my ingenious Friend hitherto does, and finds, you will now accept this brief Account.

with

dence.

ions ;

od of

who

un-

con-

Ingel

in

that

into

um,

and

the

mic

ry

10-

his

ny

th

at

NS

ft

ın

at

it,

f

He makes usually two Incisions, (tho' sometimes but one) in the two Arms (or an Arm, or a Leg) of his Patients; and then he puts into them a little Bit of Lint, which he has dipp'd into the Quitter, that he had newly fetch'd in a little Bottle, warm from the Pustules of one who has the Small-Pox of a good Sort, now turning upon him. This he covers with a little Plaister of Diachylon, to keep it close for two or three Days in its Operation there.

In his first Practice, upon his removing the little Pledget, the Sores of the Incision would fometimes beal up, and anon fwell and break forth of themselves, when the Fever came to be over: But he thought afterwards, that by keeping the Sores constantly open, in the Way we do an ordinary Iffue, the Fever, and other Symptoms, prefently to come on, are fenfibly moderated. He allows the Patients, for awhile, to go abroad about their Business, if the Weather be good, and there be no Danger of getting any Cold; but he directs them to regulate their Diet, and, particularly to retrench a little their Carnivorous Inclinations: And yet he does little this Way, because he finds no great Advantage by thus enfeebling of them.

About the feventh Day, (and fornetimes a little before, and fometimes a little after) the C 2 Patients

Patients grow dull, and feel a feverish Disposition, and grumbling Pains of the Head and Back, as in the Invasions of the Small-Pox 'tis usual. In some, the Symptoms are very Remiss, in others they are more Intense. But the Doctor governs the Fever at his Pleasure, in the Ways that every Body now treats a common putrid Fever.

Sometimes on the third or fourth Day, the Fever seems, for a few Hours, a little rampant; but then he gives a gentle Vomit, and afterwards a Blister, and the Eruption begins without fail immediately.

If you expect now a long Story about the Managements in the Progress of the Distemper, I shall disappoint you; for here's the End on't; there's no more to be done; there's no farther Illness; no farther Trouble; the Storm is over; there is not one Atom of that second Fever, which, in the Small-Pox, is what People generally die of. The Patients have no more to do, but lie still, and keep warm, and entertain their Friends, and study how to glorify the God of their Lives.

The Pustules in some, have been very sew, perhaps twenty, or thirty, or so; in others, they have risen to several Hundreds; yea, sew have come off without several Hundreds: In this Point, that is to say, the Number of the Pustules, we differ from the Levant considerably; and are yet at a Loss for a Reason of it; but in as sew Days, as those of the ordinary distinct Small-Pox, they are gone.

The

The Sores continue running somewhat longer, (and longer in some than in others) even some Days after their going abroad again. But they dry up of themselves, Tutò, Citò, ac Jucundè.

None of the inoculated Patients have yet had any of those Boils, which People, recover'd of the Small-Pox in the ordinary Way, are commonly vexed withal. If there had been one Instance of them, our Practitioners would have taught the People to cry, the Plague! the Plague! upon it.

Thus Dr. Boylston goes on with his Practice bitherto successfully. There is one Difficulty, indeed, which very much incumbers him. He has employ'd the Inoculation upon one Person, who, having been just before tending two Patients that were under it, had very strongly receiv'd the Infection in the common Way: The Person was in a few Hours taken down, and prov'd very full of the Small-Pox, of the constuent Sort, and very narrowly escap'd with Life; to the Preservation whereof, it was yet thought, that the running of the incisious Sores might a little contribute.

The Miscarriage of this Person would have been, by the Mob as aforesaid, improv'd as a sufficient Subject for their Exclamations. 'Tis therefore no little Distress to the Dostor, how they that are already strongly infeded, may be easily distinguish'd from those who are not so, in a Place where the Distemper is become Epidemical:

demical; for the Condition of every one, will not always allow them to perform the Quarentine that would be necessary for it. How he will get over this Difficulty, 'tis yet such early Days with us, that I cannot inform you.

Our Practitioners, and the People under their Influences, having had their other Prejudices confuted by the happy Experience of the Neighbourhood, now chiefly infift upon this, Well, two or three Tears bence you will fee the dreadful Effects of this wicked Practice; you'll fee what happens to the People that are under it. And the fad Things that are to happen, when the Lark-time arrives, are now to terrify us. They are fo unreasonable, that one had as good speak Reason to a Post, or argue with a Whirl-Were a Borarius alive again, what would he fay to fuch unreasonable Persons. A crazy old Man, that is near Seventy, having lately enjoy'd the Benefit of Inoculation, 'tis thought, that if he should happen to die one Minute before Ninety, these People (if not come to their Wits before) will fay, This Inoculation kill'd bim.

It may, perhaps, a little divert you, to see the Humour on't.

A Negro, who pretends he can just remember, that he was inoculated, when he was a Pickaninny, in his own Country, perhaps thirty Years ago, (and was here under Cure for the French Pox, a little while ago) lately grew indisposed, and was laid in a Room where another

another Negro lay, full of the Small-Pox upon him. At first it was confidently affirm'd, that this Fellow had also the Small-Pox broke out full upon him; and tho', till now, the mention of a Negro (or of any Thing from Africa) was his'd at, yet now, all on a sudden, a Negro was become good Authority, and poor Inoculation was like to be knock'd on the Head.

But after the Fellow's lying many Days in the infected Chamber, it is impossible to produce the least Eruption of the Small-Pox upon him. What is now to be done? Why, they find something of a Swelling under his Arm; and some of our D—s cry out, that this is the Small-Pox, in the Form, you must Note, of a large Tumour; and this pestilential Form is also owing to his Inoculation in his Infancy.

But among all the Oppressions, under which this new Practice is a Sufferer among us, the chief comes from a Scruple of Conscience, which, no doubt, in many People, whose Hearts are better than their Heads, may be sincere and serious.

They plead, That the Whole have no Need of a Physician; and that it is not lawful for me to make myself sick, when I am well; and bring a Sickness on myself; no, tho it be to prevent a greater Sickness. 'Tis to no Purpose to tell them, that they cavil against the Use of all preventing Physick; and that they consute themselves as often as they take a Vomit, or use a Blister;

Blister; and much more, if they undergo Salivation (a Thing a thousand Times worse than the Dispumation which is now in Controversy) to prevent a Malady which may be fear'd, but is not actually come upon them; and that they are not the whole, while they have the Fuel of the Small Pox lodg'd in them; or are in that Anxiety of Mind about it, which is, indeed, an evil Disease.

They plead, That what is now done, is a Thing learnt from the Heathens; and it is not lawful for Christians to learn the Way of the Heathen. Tis to no Purpose to tell them, that Hippocrates, and Galen were Heathen; and that the Gentleman who invented the blundering (but strangely useful) Composition, call'd Venice-Treacle, was an Heathen, who was Physician to no better a Man than a Nero: And from whom is it that we have our Mithridate? And how many noble Specificks have we learnt from our Indians? And from whom did they learn to sincak Tobacco; or drink Tea and Coffee?

In fine, (tho' there is no End of their Follies) while they have been taught the Clamour, That we take up this new Thing from the Turks: [A Mistake; for it comes not from such, but from the Greeks] Their main Cavil against it, were more fit for the Mouths of Turks, and is the very Thing that keeps the Turks from coming much into it: That God has decreed when, and how we shall dye, and for us to pretend a Remedy that won't fail to save

rle

ro-

be

n;

ey

n;

ch

a

ot

a-

at

at

7-

d

5

re

d

;)

it

ft

25

S

0

fave our Lives, and fecure us from Death by the Small Pox, is to take the Work of God out of his Hands. And how do we know, that God will fend the Small-Pox upon us at all, fince there will be fome that will escape it, where-ever it comes? Tis to no Purpose to attempt their Infruction; for if one does, they will quickly, in express Terms, tell him, You shall never convince me. But that they may convince us, that it is Religion which inclines and fixes them, 'tis well if we don't hear them fall to wishing of Miseries to them that ihall try this new Practice, and railing bitterly against the most venerable Servants of God in the Land, and giving all the Signs of a Satanic Energy upon them. Alas! pudet bec opprobria.

To quiet the Minds of People that would think foberly, the Doctor stated the Case of Conscience in these Terms,

Almighty God, in his great Mercy to Mankind, has taught us a Remedy to be used, when the Dangers of the Small Pox distress us; upon the Use of which Medicine, they shall, in an ordinary Way, be sure to have it not so severely as in the other Way, and consequently, not to be in such Danger of dying by this dreadful Distemper; as also to be delivered from the terrible Circumstances which many of them, who recover of this Distemper, do suffer from it. Whether a Christian may not employ this Medicine, (let the Matter of it be what it will) and humbly give Thanks to God for his goad D Providence,

Providence, in discovering it to a miserable World; and humbly look up to his good Providence (as we do in the Use of any other Medicine) for the Success of it?

And he thought it Answer enough to say upon it, It may feem strange, that any Wife Christian cannot answer it.

Sir, The Reason of my thus giving you the Story of the Way to save the Lives of People, and keep them easy too, from one of the most formidable Diseases in the World, thus far practis'd and prosper'd among us, is, because I imagine so considerate and charitable a Mind as yours, may do something to bring it into Consideration, How far the Thing may be encourag'd in our Nation, where this Distemper sometimes makes terrible Ravages, and where there are so many Persons of great Ranks and Hopes, that would be very thankful for some Assurance of their Lives, in a Point wherein they will always be hanging in doubt, till the Small-Pox be over with them.

And then, the Reason of my also giving you the Story of the Opposition which the Thing has here met withal and reporting such foolish Things as might be better bury'd in Oblivion, which yet I do without exposing the Name of any Person, as if I had been windictively inclin'd, I might have done; 'tis because it's a thousand to one, that the Thing may meet with the same Opposition (for the Corraptions and Weaknesses of People are the same) on your Side of the Water; and the Knowledge of what has occurr'd

